

The New Era

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

"GIVE ME THE LIBERTY TO KNOW, TO UTTER, AND TO ARGUE FREELY, ACCORDING TO CONSCIENCE, ABOVE ALL OTHER LIBERTY."

VOL. V. NO. 15.

NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1856.

WHOLE NO. 223.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Newmarket Iron Foundry.

JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for past favors, and to intimate that he is prepared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES, MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles usually required in his line of business. A number of SUGAR KETTLES, STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale. Newmarket, February 10th 1854. —ff-1

F. W. BATHRICK,
TEACHER of Music, Newmarket, C. W. Piano tuned to order, in Town or Country, on the shortest notice. RESIDENCE—Houses of Mr. Beddoe. Newmarket, Sept. 6, 1855. —ff-31

T. BOTESFORD,
SADDLER, harness and Trunk maker, one door south of the North American Hotel, Main Street, Newmarket. ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. Newmarket, Dec. 1st, 1854. —43y

J. SAXTON,
WATCH and Clock Maker, Main Street Newmarket. All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired in order, and Warranted. WANTED—an Apprentice to earn the Business. Newmarket, September 9, 1853. —ff-32

A. BOULTBEE,
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Newmarket. Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. —ff-36

R. MOORE,
SOLICITOR, Attorney Conveyancer, &c. OFFICE IN THE NEW COURT HOUSE, NEXT TO THE COUNTY COUNCIL OFFICE, Toronto. Toronto, Feb 17, 1854.

JOHN R. JONES,
ATTORNEY-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Office in Elgin Building, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. Toronto, June 20, 1855. —23y

MESSRS. FORD & GROVER,
ECLECTIC Physicians, Newmarket, keep constantly on hand a variety of Medicines of their own compound, adapted to the various diseases incident to the changeable climate in which we live. Also, the Celebrated American Oil, for the cure of Rheumatism, Cancerous Tumors, Old Sores, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Cuts, Burns, Bruises, &c.; together with a general assortment of approved Patent Medicines. Prompt attention to all who may favor us with a call. Advice at the office gratis. Newmarket, April 7th, 1854. —ff-9

MANSION HOUSE,
MAIN Street Newmarket, kept by Thomas Mosier. Good Sheds and Stabling and first-rate accommodation. Newmarket, Feb. 9, 1855. —ff-1

F. F. PASSMORE, P. L. S.
OFFICE—Yonge Street, Holland Landing. Holland Landing, July 19, 1853. —6w-1

ANGUS M'INTOSH,
ACCOUNTANT Broker Conveyancer, General Commission, Land and Division Court Agent, Holland Landing, c. w. —ff-16

NORTH RICHARDSON,
CONVEYANCER, Land Agent, &c. Commissioner in the Queen's Bench. Office—Old Stand. Prospect St. Patents of Inventions procured Newmarket, 1855. —ff-1

MANSION House, Sharon,
KEPT by James H. Wilson. This establishment has been lately painted and refitted, for the accommodation of travellers. Good sheds and stabling. Sharon, June 14, 1855. —ff-19

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS.
A LOT Blank Account Books, such as Ledgers &c., Day-Books, &c., ruled for Double and Single entry, for sale cheap. Apply at the NEW ERA OFFICE Newmarket, November 29th, 1855.

John T. Stokes,
ARCHITECT and Builder, SHARON, Canada West. Sharon, Jan. 25, 1856. —ff-51

Robert Cooke,
BEGS to intimate to the inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity, his intention of commencing business, and is now ready to CONTRACT for any work in his line. From his experience as a builder both in the city and country, he flatters himself to give general satisfaction. Prospect Street, Newmarket, Jan. 21, 1856. —ff-1

INTERNATIONAL
Life Assurance Society of London, Capital—Half-a-Million Sterling. ROBERT H. SMITH, Agent. Newmarket, Nov. 3, 1855. —ff-41

LAMB'S HOTEL,
King Street West, Toronto.

THE above FIRST CLASS HOTEL, situated one minute's walk from the Railway.

Depots and Steamboat Landing, Has been refitted with New Furniture, Carpeted and Painted.

The Sleeping Apartments are large and well ventilated. Omnibuses always on hand on the arrival of the Cars and Steamboats.

THOMAS LAMB, PROPRIETOR. Toronto, March 19, 1856. —ff-30

Poetry.

She Loved him.

BY GEORGE F. MORIS.

She loved him; but she knew it not—
Her heart had only room for pride—
All other feelings were forgot—
When she became another's bride.
As from a dream she then awoke,
To realize her lonely state,
And to own it was the woe she broke,
That made her dear and desolate.

She loved him but she shamed to come;
With words of hate that all believed;
A stain thus rested on his name,
But he was wrong'd and she deceived,
Ah, rash the act that gave her hand,
That drove her lover from her side,
Who bled to a distant land,
Where battling for a home he died.

She loved him, and memory now
Was treasured as a thing apart,
The shades of thought were on her brow,
The seeds of death were in her heart,
For all the world, that thing forlorn,
I would not, could not be and live;
That castle, with its jewel gone—
A bribe who has no heart to give.

Literature.

Written for the New Era.
Roger Cruise,
OR A DARK SPOT FROM A BRIGHT HISTORY.

BY ADPHEOS.

A glorious day was it for Britain when "Good Queen Bess" ascended the throne.—She rose as one from fairy land, through a dark, dark, vapour atmosphere, which vanished at her approach; and when settled on her imperial seat, her vigorous intellect displayed, marvellous energy in correcting the fostered abuses of her predecessor's savage reign. So-citely was at an acme of intense excitement—religious zeal had grown to fury—the way in which a man worshipped God was to be decided by a company of fierce unprincipled discontents, and that delicate and faithful monitor the conscience controlled by an unfeasted sword. At the close of Mary's reign the two great religious bodies—the Catholics and Protestants, were in furious antagonism. The former were elated with a maniac exultation over their powerless opponents—the latter were driven to the utmost extremity of endurance, but still a faint hope illuminated their dark prospects, that a deliverer was at hand. While on the other hand the catholics had a darkening premonition that their days were numbered. Such were the conflict, the animosities, and the general state of feeling when Elizabeth received the imperial crown. The accession caused a complete reversal. The spoke of the wheel that was up to-day was down on the morrow. The frantic joy of the catholics subsided into dark malicious hatred, and the subdued endurance of the protestants, who would not acknowledge her ecclesiastical birth, suffered her terrible displeasure. These things were obscuring the horizon while Shakespeare was tuning that immortal harp, which shall continue to reverberate to his masterly touch, till time shall be no more—while Spenser, and Ben Jonson were carolling in symphonious harmony their lesser numbers—while Sydney and Raleigh were ornaments not only to the scholastic profession but to the state—while Calvin and Knox were exerting their vigorous intellects in the Reformation—while Drake and Hawkins were tracking the trackless ocean and sweeping Britain's enemies from its bosom—while Admirable Clirchot that Universal Encyclopedia of human knowledge, was displaying his vast acquisition—while this brilliant constellation of exalted intellects, and sanctified genuses were shedding a glorious lustre on her reign, Elizabeth persecutes and worries to the death, the humble disciple of Jesus because he dares to follow the dictates of his own conscience in preference to her unswerving dictum. This brings us to the Hero of our tail.

There stands in the south of England in a small village called Eynsford, the scanty remains of what was once a magnificent castle. In the days of the insiden Queen this baronial hall was a favorite spot. Beautifully situated in the valley of the Darent, the hills on all sides with luxuriant foliage and crowned by the majestic oak and spreading beech. So calm, so retired, so peaceful, so harmoniously blended is nature's music, the trickling brook—the gentle zephyr murmuring through the tree tops, the sky-larks' heavenward melody, together with the absence of the din and prattle of human life, renders this a blissful seclusion.

Here, at the time we are speaking of, dwelt Sir Digby Cruise, his wife, two children and the chaplain.

Sir Digby was a man of about 50 winters. His dark fiery restless eyes, throwing many a piercing look beneath his already snowy brows, shows him to have been an active man in former years, but as his restlessness reveals somewhat of uneasiness, it implies, that his activity had not always been in a right line.

Lady Cruise on the other hand was an example of ease. About 40, rather tall and majestic in appearance, possessing a countenance that had once been equitably beautiful, but the brightness of this beauty was now softened down into a delicate mellow sweetness, which gave a feeling of serenity to all around her. There were traces also of high intellectual development in that broad white forehead, and the conscious intelligence beaming from her countenance with such calmness and regularity, confirmed one in this opinion.

As Roger is the principle actor in our narrative it will be necessary to give his full length portrait. At the time we write seventeen summers had scarcely blossomed on the head of our young hero, but his height and general appearance would have led one to suppose that he was fast approaching manhood. In him was blendid his father's acuteness of perception with all the dignity and graceful ease of his mother. His steady black eye, spoke of talent but powerful fire burning within, and the calm intelligence and composed aspect of his whole countenance evinced the predominance of intellect over the baser passions. This countenance which was not altogether without beauty was surmounted, by a clump of jet black hair, which heightened in a great degree his noble and manly bearing.

Fond of the sports of his time—Hunting, Falconing, Fencing, Racing &c., but he was equally fond of study, in his games he was pleasant and often boisterous, 'in his study he was peaceful and happy. Any interval of seclusion or repose, was either spent in his neatly arranged, and attractive studio, or in the vast studio of nature, where in the solitude of some magnificent forest, whose stillness was awful as death, or cloistered in the valley by margin of the wandering Darent, he would sit and meditate on the works of the Omnipotent—the wonders and beauties which encompassed him. His delight in the study of theology soon became paramount, and something of his acquaintance with that branch of knowledge will be seen in the following family conversation.

It was on the evening of a bright summer's day; Sol had performed his scorching task and retired with glory and splendour towards his western chambers—the massive castle gates were thrown wide open and the whole family were seated under a spreading oak.—In addition to what might strictly be called the family, there were present the chaplain and two female domestics. The chaplain commenced the conversation in his own zealous style; and after extolling on the beauties of the season, counselled his charge to "thank God for all his mercies, especially for his goodness in delivering them from the dangerous heretics, by placing such an adorable sovereign over them. Religious freedom he concluded is the great blessing of life."

Sir Digby chimed in with ratter an unfeigning "Yes."

Lady Digby feeling that the worthy chaplain's speech needed some further remarking, than his husband had given, proceeded to say—"It should indeed be a pleasant duty to thank our common Father for the precious gift of religious liberty."

"Dear Mammy," said Roger "the blessings we enjoy are certainly superior to those enjoyed during cruel Mary's reign, but the difference consists principally in this, that there the catholics were protected and the protestants persecuted, now the protestants (one section of them at least) are protected and the catholics and puritans are persecuted."

The Rev. Chaplain's eyes had been gradually widening while the youth was delivering this heretic speech when with a burst of choleric indignation he exclaimed "vile young heretic—Child of Satan!"

"You—Chaplain!" said Lady D., "Don't let passion subvert your reason, nor take upon yourself to abuse my son, before you correctly understand his principles." The stillness of death ensued. Sir Digby's unstable nature was perfectly confounded.

The chaplain beat a hasty retreat, and soon the paddock skirting the castle was disturbed from its usual quiet, by the pacing and trot with furious speed of the religious guide. Sir Digby determined to follow him and endeavor to appease his anger.

Roger meditating on the probable results of this instantaneous outbreak, had unconsciously left the old tree and found himself strolling along a solitary bye-path to the dwelling-place of one who held no insignificant place in his young affections.

Meawhile lady Digby was left to her own contemplation which was anything but pleasant. She conjured up, all kinds of hideous punishments which were then in vogue for the relfection of the conscience, applied them to the object of her intense affection, till a cold clammy perspiration stood on that marble brow and a fearful uncontrollable shuddering passed over her entire frame. Thus she remained cherishing all the terrible agonies her active imagination could create, when an angry voice was heard in the distance which aroused her from reverie. The Chaplain and Sir Digby had returned. They all now rallied round the castle where we will leave them, to follow Roger.

Squire Fanshaw's mansion lay some two miles distant from the castle. It was small but elegant in its construction—situated on a pleasant rising ground which commanded a pretty view of the surrounding farm and the dense foliage of magnificent forest trees which skirted on every side. There is nothing remarkable to be said either of squire Fanshaw or his family except this one thing—in which he differed from most of his terrestrial neighbors—that he minded his own business.

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Ellen his youngest daughter must be noticed, she being the magnet that attracted Roger, thither that evening. She was just in all the blushing beauty of sixteen summers. Already she had received many a bland and courtly smile from ardent admirers, but none of their smiles could ever awaken anything approaching to the emotional thrill of rapture that gushed through the heart, when the light of the dark affectionate eyes of Roger beamed upon her.

We must summon the townpeople said Musgrave, acquaint them with the coming of the Duke, and bid each one provide himself with a torch in order to receive him in a becoming manner.

Torches will indeed be necessary, answered William Hyde; 'for see how dense a fog is gathering around us. It is a fearful night to cross the sands.'

I have every faith in Ruth, and therefore feel no fears for the Duke's safety. So saying the post master, leaving William Hyde standing by the cross, moved away.

'Does the coming of the Duke of Cumberland bode evil to me? mused William Hyde, when he was left alone. He is unacquainted with my person, yet some of his followers might recognize me. Shall I fly? No, that would at once excite suspicion. They will depart at early dawn. In the hurry and darkness of the night, I shall remain unseen and undetected. I will trust to that fortune which has, as yet, befriended me, and remain.'

Night settled down in almost impenetrable darkness over the town of Ulverston and the long beach known as the 'Leven Sands.'

Thanks to the information afforded by the post master, the entire population of Ulverston gathered in the 'Market Place.' The glare of a hundred torches cast a lurid light over the motley assemblage. This circle of light was hemmed in by the most impenetrable darkness.

The post master had provided a number of the townspeople with muskets, and instructed them to fire blank cartridges at short intervals. He knew that the density of the fog prevented the torches from being seen at any great distance, but the report of a musket could penetrate through the fog.

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Mr. Cayley said if it was found that the whole of the spring imports could not arrive before the 1st July, he had no objection to the amendment suggested, although it would, of course, in a small degree affect the revenue.

The speaker said the motion was not yet voted.

Mr. Holton then went on to refer to the communication stated to have been made by the Provincial Secretary respecting the period of which the new tariff should come into operation, and moved an amendment, concerning any member of the Administration giving information of the kind before it was communicated to the House.

Mr. Cayley objected to the motion as out of order; and further remarked, that injurious effect had been done to the Provincial Secretary, inasmuch as the date when the tariff should come into operation had not been finally decided until the bill was laid on the table of the House.

On the question of receiving the report Mr. Brown moved an amendment referring the third clause back to the Committee on Contingencies to report a schedule of salaries, with the proposed increase in each case; which was lost.

On the motion of Mr. Wilson the increase of salaries was limited to one year.

Mr. Wilson moved the passing of the St. Mary's and London Railway Bill,

Mr. Brown moved to postpone the motion for two weeks.

Mr. Wilson said the opposition to this bill was altogether unfounded, as it could not by any possibility affect the continuation of the Grand Trunk Railroad to San Juan.

The amendment was lost.—Yea 43.

Mr. S. Smith moved the postponement of the bill for one week.

Which was carried,

YEAS.—Messrs. Aikins, Bell, Brown, Burreau, Casault, Clapais, Christie, Church, Clarke, Conger, Charles Daoust, Darche, Delong, Desaulniers, Dionne, Dostaler Dufresne, Ferguson, Octave C. Fortier, Frazer, Gill, Gould, Hartigan, Huot, John Labelle, Lumsden, Lyon, John S. Macdonald, Rodger McDonald, Mackenzie, McCann, Macmillan, Mason, Matheson, Mattice, Meagher, Munro, Patrick, Prevost, Ralph, Shaw, Sidney Smith, James Smith, Somerville, Thibaudeau, Turcotte, Valois, Yielding.—50.

The Attorney General West admitted that the House was entitled to the earliest information on financial questions. But the date in question was not decided at the time inquiry was made in the House. It was generally felt the earliest date when the tariff should come into operation the middle of June.

Mr. Holton replied, and said he must persevere in recording his opinion of the propriety of such information being furnished by a minister to his personal friends.

Mr. J. Smith moved the previous question, which was decided out of order.

The question was then put on the resolution of Mr. Holton, which was lost—Yea 37, nays 59.

Mr. Mackenzie moved an amendment, in favor of a dissolution of the House, and an appeal to the country. He spoke at length in favor of his resolution, and condemned the present Ministry and their acts generally.

The question being taken on the amendment, was lost—Yea 21, nays 78.

The third reading was carried—yea

New Advertisements.

Hardware—J. B. Ryan.
Kettle Chees—S. Snider.
Watches, &c.—Wm. Wharin.
Bankrupt sale—Wm. Mackay.
Cheap Summer Goods—Thos. Ranson.
Card—Dr. Grieves.
Land for Sale—Era Office.
\$3 Reward—D. Langstaff.
Caution—D. Livingston.
To Friends in the County—A. H. Earl.
List of Letters—Newmarket.
List of Letters—Aurora.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, May 16th, 1856.

General Summary.

To CORRESPONDENTS J. W. Holland
Landing—Your letter has been unavoidably crowded out. It will appear next week.

A line of steamers now ply from Collingwood to Chicago—and the former place has been declared a warehousing port.

It is said that the sum the English Parliament will shortly be called upon to vote as a bounty to the Prince Royal, the intended bride of the Prince of Prussia, is £70,000.

A Quebec paper states, that a site has already been selected, on which to erect the parliament buildings in that city. Don't be too sure; the money has not yet been granted.

The Bradford Chronicle says, "a boy of the name Hammill, 10 years of age, was poisoned a few days ago, in Tecumseh, by eating some poisonous herb or root which he got in the woods."

A meeting of the Directors of North York Agricultural Society will take place in the Court House, on Monday next, the 19th inst., at 3 o'clock, p.m. A general attendance is particularly requested.

The New Suspension Bridge over the Montmorency Falls, near Quebec, gave way a few days ago, and the whole structure with a man, woman, horse and cart, was carried over the precipice.

The Montreal Pilot says—"We are informed by a gentleman from Three Rivers that the liquor license in that place for the present year is £50, to which must be added £7 10s paid to the Government, making a total of £57 10s."

The friends in connection with the Christian Decoration, in this place, are erecting a very large and commodious place of worship. We understand it will shortly be opened for public service.

Some diabolical wretch, on the 28th ult., entered the engine room of the steamer City of Bay, and took the valves from the force pumps, thus rendering the boat liable to atoms at any moment; and every soul sacrificed. Hanging is too good for the wretch.

A. Wright, Esq., M. P. P., has our thanks for copies of correspondence relating to the Grand Trunk Railway; and J. Hartman, Esq., M. P. P., for copies of new scale of fees to several County officers. If McDonald-Spears & Co., increase the burdens of the people much more, we will have to petition Sir E. Head, to send the House to the country—there is no other alternative.

We have been requested to state that all animals running at large, in Newmarket, on and after Monday next, contrary to the By-Laws of the Municipality, will be impounded. Complaints have been made for a length of time, in consequence of the numerous herds of swine that have been allowed to run at large during the summer season; and we are pleased that steps are about being taken to rid the place of this nuisance.

On Monday last, the Court of Chancery gave judgment in the Rectory case, confirming the validity of the patents. What think the friends of those parties who first placed the matter in courts of law? They might have known, that with all the prejudices to combat, of me nursed in the bosom of that church, it would be strange to receive any other decision. The *Advertiser* says the people have the whole ground to go over again.

Mr. Baby, the pet tug service contractor and protege of the Hon. Commissioner of Public Works, through whom it is said he drew thousands of dollars for wharves below Quebec, &c., has been noticed by the French Emperor for the distinguished services rendered last summer, in towing the Capricorn into port. While the foregoing is a fact, on the one hand, the public accounts give him credit for Six Hundred Pounds for these services, on the other. Wonder if Mr. Clapton is not a partner in the concern? for it seems hard to believe that any one Baby requires so much nourishment, as to be constantly lugging at the State paps.

The Montreal Pilot lately published a well written article on the affairs of the Grand Trunk, from which we learn that the Company made a speculation of £120,000 on the difference in the quality of the rails and engines for the road, compared to what they ought to have been. According to contract, Messrs. Brassey & Co. were to have provided sufficient width of land for a double track; but this they have not done. But notwithstanding this, the Hon. Inspector General comes down to the House perfectly ignorant as to whether the agreements entered into were complied with or not. It is estimated by the same paper, that the cost to the country, in consequence of bad rails, bad engines and the decaying of ties from insufficient ballast, in six years, will be £1,170,000, which might have been avoided. What a greater lottery scheme the Grand Trunk has turned out to be!

Another Monstrous Bill—More Taxation—Farmers and Mechanics Pay.

In the House of Assembly, on Friday evening last, Hon. Atty. Gen. Macdonald, moved the following resolutions, in Committee of the whole, on which to frame a Bill; and of all monstrous fees we have ever heard of, these cap the climax. Read them—

1. That it is expedient that every Judge of County Court in Upper Canada should be paid a certain salary, and that the same should not exceed six hundred and fifty pounds, nor be less than two hundred and fifty pounds, and that the Governor in Council should fix the remuneration to be paid to the Judges respectively, having due regard as well to the population of the several Counties or Unions of Counties as the

amount of fees received by the County Treasurers under the several statutes establishing Fee Funds—and that the salaries should be increased or in case of vacancy diminished by the Governor in Council.

2. That it is expedient to repeal so much of the Schedule of Fees annexed to the statute of Victoria, chapter 13, as relates to "Fees to be received by the Clerk and to be kept to and be paid over to the Fee Fund," and also to repeal Schedule A annexed to statute of Victoria, chapter 7, and to substitute therefor the following Schedule—

Every Writ of Summons or Capias and Re-spondent, one shilling and six pence.

Every Venit, six shillings and three pence.

Executing each Writ of Trial and Enquiry and making Return thereto, six shillings and three pence.

Every Report made by the Judge of the proceedings on executing a Writ of Trial, or Enquiry, five shillings.

Every Certificate of proceedings made by the Judge to be transmitted to the Court of Queen's Bench, two shillings and six pence.

Every Rule requiring a motion in open Court, one shilling and six pence.

Every rule or order of Reference, one shilling and six pence.

Every other Rule or Judge's order, one shilling and three pence.

Every recognizance of Bail taken by Judge, one shilling and six pence.

Every Affidavit administered by Judge, one shilling.

Every Compensation of principal and interest on a Bill, Note Bond or Covenant for payment of money, three shillings.

Every Writ of Subpoena, one shilling.

Every Judgment entered, six shillings and three pence.

Every Oath administered in open Court, one shilling.

3. That it is expedient to permit the Sheriff of each County to receive, in addition to the fees now allowed him for mileage and poundage the following sum—that is to say:

For Mileage—Two pence per mile on all Writs executed.

For Poundage—Upon all monies actually made under s. 5, or ca. s. one shilling in the pound.

4. That it is expedient to allow to the Clerk of the County Court for the united Counties of York and Peel, over and above all fees now received by him, an allowance to be fixed by the Governor in Council not exceeding one hundred pounds per annum, out of any surplus that may remain of the Fee Fund of such united Counties, after defraying all charges now imposed thereon.

5. That it is expedient to repeal so much of the 9th Section of the Statute 16 Vict. cap. 120, as fixes the amount of fees payable to Sheriffs and Clerks of the Peace, and that the Clerk of the Peace of every county or union of Counties and the Clerk of the Recorder's Courts in every City in which a Recorder's Court shall have been established, shall be entitled to the following sums of money for the respective services performed by them under this Act, that is to say:

For receiving and enumerating the Reports for each City, Town and Township, causing any deficiency therein which may be found to be supplied, and filing the same in his office, three shillings and nine pence;

For giving certificates to Selectors of Jurors, of Report having been made, two shillings and six pence;

For preparing in proper form the Juror's book and superintending the making up of the same (besides actual disbursements for Stationers charges), each thirty shillings.

Whoever heard of the like; for merely stepping into the establishment of a stationer, and ordering a book bound so and so he receives \$6, independent of the price charged by the stationer.

And then this Clerk has to copy four times.

That the next but one is another monstrous affair;—we say monstrous, because the charge is ridiculously absurd. Here it is—"For preparing in proper form the Juror's book and superintending the making up of the same (besides actual disbursements for Stationers charges), each thirty shillings."

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That the next but one is another monstrous affair;—we say monstrous, because the charge is ridiculously absurd. Here it is—"For preparing in proper form the Juror's book and superintending the making up of the same (besides actual disbursements for Stationers charges), each thirty shillings."

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LAND FOR SALE:
COMPOSED of the West Half of Lot No. 19,
is the 6th Con. of the Township of East Gwillimbury.
Particulars enquire of E. JACKSON.

New Era Office,
Newmarket, May 15, 1856. 15-15



Kettleby Cheap Store.

NOW OPENING OUT,
A LARGE and extensive Stock of SPRING

DR. HACKETT
HAS REMOVED to Garbutt Hill, in the house
formerly occupied by Dr. Pyne.
Newmarket, May 8th, 1856. 15-14

To Friends in the Country.

A. H. EARL,
RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends in
the country, that his Stock of
Spring and Summer Goods,

is now open for inspection; and being much larger
and more extensive than formerly; and having pur-
chased under favorable circumstances, great
bargains may be expected. A call is respectfully
invited.

No. 4, Yonge Street,
Toronto, May 15, 1856. 15-15

GREAT BANKRUPT SALE
OF
DRY GOODS.

WILLIAM MACFIE

HAVING purchased the entire Stock, on ad-
vantageous terms will open in his old Stand,
on Tuesday, May 16, when the whole Stock will
be Sold off at a great deal.

Less than First Cost.

As the Sale will only last for One Month, parties
who do well to call early.

N. B.—Country Merchants and Pedlars wishing
to assort their Stock, would do well to call, and
they will find CASH DAY Goods.

WILLIAM MACFIE,
Second Door West of the Market.

Toronto, May 16, 1856. 15-15

Store at Barrie to Let for the remainder of Lease

JAMES B. RYAN,
IMPORTER OF
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE.
15-14

LARGE KNIFE AND FORK.

75, Yonge Street, Toronto.
HAS always on hand at the lowest rates, a general
assortment of Hardware consisting in part
of Builders' Hardware, Cutlery, Mechanic's Edge
and other Tools, House Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.

Sign of the Large Knife and Fork,
75 Yonge St., Toronto.

Toronto, May 16, 1856. 15-15

TOOLS, TOOLS.

Bench, Moulding and other Planes, Axes and
Edged Tools, all kinds, Saws, an assortment of
best makers, Mortises and Boring Machines, com-
plete, Ordered expressly for the retail trade, of the
best English, American, and Canadian manufac-
ture, together with other Goods required by Mechani-
cals generally.

Sign of the Large Knife and Fork,
75 Yonge St., Toronto.

Toronto, May 16, 1856. 15-15

W. M. WHARIN,
WATCH-MAKER, JEWELLER,
&c., &c., &c.

Has now received the whole of his Stock of
Jewellery, Watches, &c., &c.

[See REVERSE OF THIS PAPER]

Which he intends offering at VERY
LOW PRICES.

BELOW will be found a list of some of the lead-
ing Articles—Gold and Silver Watcher, Gold
Guards, Alberts, Chatelaine and Collars, Sets,
Brooches, Bracelets, Steel Links, Stud Keys,
Diamond Rings, Ladies and Gentlemen's, Earrings,
&c., &c., And a general assortment of Jewelry, Jet Goods, Musical Boxes, &c., &c.

15-17 No. 17, Church Street, one door South of
King Street.

Toronto, May 15, 1856. 15-15

Cheap Summer Goods.

JUST Received, and now opened out, a large
varied stock of seasonal

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Consisting, in part, of Ladies' Dress Goods, Cash-
mores, Lammes, Odeons, Bategeen, Muslin de la Suisse,
Damask, Prints, &c.

ALSO

A general assortment of Millinery Goods, of the
latest style and Fashion.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Of all sizes, qualities and descriptions, at low pri-
ces.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Adapted to the season, and at such prices as cannot
fail to give satisfaction. A choice stock of

Teas and Groceries,

Kept constantly on hand. Intending purchasers
would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere,
as great bargains may be expected.

THOS. RANSOM.

Aurora, May 14, 1856. 15-15

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Aurora Post Office
April 1st, 1856.

Appleton George King Joseph
Bobby Sarah Ann Lucy Edward
Cate George Marshall John
David Mrs. Eliza A. Miller Jane
Elder James McAdoo John
Foot Mrs. Jane Nichols Robert
Forster James Royal Rubin
Gallagher Hugh Thompson H.
Grant Mary Ann Teafour John
Gordon John Young Robert
Jeffrey William Woodsatt J. H.
Kirby Robert Weeks John H.
W. ROE, Postmaster.

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Anderson Anthony Hogart Arnold
Anderson John Hill John
Broady James James Alexander
Baker Samuel Kirkpatrick James
Cook Dr. Shelton Miller Elizabeth
Cubbin George Murphy Charles
Dobbs George Maguire Patrick
Fogal Amos Matalch Andrew
Fitzkey Ann Joseph Nixon
Fitzkey Charles Patrick William
Fleeland Mary Ann Nathan Charles
Fogal Phillips Rosignol Francis
Gan William Rohrman James
Galbreath Joseph Steal P. J.
Graham William Story Peter
Furland William Furland William
Yates Jacob C. DOAN, Postmaster.

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Fog

Amusement.**Sarcastic Rhymes.**

Smoking, spitting, clewing drinking,
Always spending seldom thinking,
Wishing, killing all day long,
Never any business done.
Witless, brainless, weak wives,
Leading useless, shiftless lives,
Apt to be about their station,
Devoid of discrimination;
Tumulting up their ugly faces;
By running whackers in wrong place;
And whether tall, short, stout or thin,
Think when they angle are sure to win.

Simon sitting beside his sweetheart,
Wishing—"Sally, I wish I was a fish and you
was a bait. Lordy, how I'd bite!"

A partisan paper says, "It is a mis-
take that the opposing party plays upon a harp
of a thousand strings." The organ of that
is a lyre."

Punch goes it thus: Young Snobley, a reg-
ular lady-killer, says, quite astounded, "Lo!
how the gals do state at one's beard! I
I suppose they think I'm no officer just come
from the Crimea!"

An elderly gentleman, travelling in a stage,
was mused by a constant fire of words kept
up between two ladies. One at last kindly
inquired if the conversation didn't make his
head ache! He replied, "Well, on madam—
I have been married upwards of twenty-
eight years!"

A Irish DEBT.—The late Sir Walter Scott, meeting an Irish beggar in the street
who implored him for sixpence, the then
Great Unknown, not having one, gave him
a shilling with a laugh, "Now remember
you owe me sixpence." "Och, shure
enough," said the beggar, "and may your
honour live till I pay you."

A REPORT.—A young wife remonstrated
with her husband, a dissipated spendthrift,
on his conduct. "My love," said he, "I
am only like the Prodigal Son. I shall re-
form by and by." "And I will be like the
Prodigal Son, too," she replied, "for I will
arise and go to my father;" and accordingly
she went.

**Harrowing Effects of Draining and Deep
Ploughing.**

Mr. Stephens in his Farmer's Guide, in an
article upon sub-soil, and trench ploughs, as
improved by the Marquis of Tweedale, in which
he stated that the Marquis had been enabled
to plough his land 13 inches and subsoil it 6
inches more in depth. The land upon which
this deep ploughing was practised had been
previously drained, and left sufficiently long
undisturbed to permit the drains to pass the
excess of water off before it was ploughed.
After giving an interesting account of the
plough in question, he makes these remarks
as illustrative of the beneficial effects of the
operation.

"One point of excellence attending this op-
eration is the leading the furrow sole flat and
even, as has been demonstrated by the remov-
al of the loose soil to the bottom of the fur-
row, whereas ordinary sub-soil ploughs leave
it ribbed."

"The breadth of the share of the sub-soil
trenches being 1½ inches in width, and that
of the Tweedale plough only 12 inches, it fol-
lows that an inch of each side of the fur-
row is twice ploughed, and consequently that
the ribs are left in sub-soil on either side of the
furrow-sole, which will thus be made quite
smooth and flat—an immense advantage
over every other form of sub-soil ploughing."

"Ordinary sub-soiling is recommended be-
cause the air is admitting to the subsoil, which
is kept below and only brought up, if ever
after it is supposed to have become anaerobic,
whereas in trench-subsoiling, it is at once
mixed with the upper soil, and operates with
it as much fresh soil. The term expressed
by many farmers of bringing up the subsoil
near the surface I deem wholly chimerical
for although injury may have been sustained, in
some instances, by bringing up the subsoil at
an improper period of the rotation—when a
white crop, for instance, was to be taken or
before the land had to be thoroughly drained
—no instance that I am aware of, can be ad-
duced of injury having been sustained after
thorough drainage, by any green crop, which
ought always to be taken after trenching and
subsoiling."

"One great advantage attending this mode
of trenching, is, that in treating the soil in
autumn, the soil requires very little working
in spring to prepare it for a green crop;
and should circumstances prevent the working
of the land for turnips such a trenching may
be given within three weeks of the time for
sowing turnips, with marked success. When
a facility such as this is put into the power of
the farmer, to work his land in short
time, and in the most efficient manner, two
good results must ensue—the whole of the
allow-break may be devoted to a green crop,
and small strength of horses will do all the
work that is at present done."

"I have had repeated opportunities of ob-
serving the progress of improvements effected
by these valuable implements on the farms in the Marquis of Tweedale's own hands—
of Yester Muirs and Broadwooddale. The
latter farm has been managed six years under
the system of deep ploughing, and it is con-
sistent with my own knowledge that at the
commencement of a six years course of im-
provement, the land on the farm was not worth
more than \$6. or \$8. per acre. The
present value may safely be taken at £2
per acre. The rationale of this enhance-
ment of value is to be found in a per-
fect system of drainage, followed, some
years afterwards by the deep ploughing.—
The manuring application has not been more
expensive than commonly followed by
every judicious farmer. The general results
may challenge comparison, with those of the
best land in the country."

"In 1849 the turnips were superior to the
general crop, and in 1850 they are superb,
while the wheat crop was both bulky and
abundant."

Now then let us apply this example of the
Marquis of Tweedale to our own country.
Let his success stimulate our countrymen,
who have stiff, tot, clays, to submit them to
the same process, and our word for it,—if
they thoroughly drain their lands, wait for
the drains to relieve the soil of the super-
abundance of water which now depresses its
productive powers, then plough deep, sub-
soil, and manure liberally, they will realize
similar benefits to those experienced by the
Marquis of Tweedale—Editor of the Ameri-
can Farmer.

**FARM & SAW MILL
FOR SALE.**

THE Subscriber offers for sale Lot No. 29 in the
4th Con. of Whitelock containing 100 Acres
50 of which are cleared and well fenced, and also
good buildings erected thereon. Also a

Steam Saw Mill.

On same Lot, capable of doing excellent work, and
considered one of the best North of Toronto.
Also, Lots No. 18, and 25 in the 6th Con. These
are well timbered.

For terms and other particulars apply to the un-
der-signed, on the premises.

JOHN GORDON.

Whitchurch, Feb. 13, 1856.

11-512

**BOSTON BELTING CO.**

INDIA-RUBBER Belting, all sizes—9 to 12 inches

Hoof and Packing, and every other article man-
ufactured by the Boston Belting Company.

For Sale by R. LEWIS & SON,

Toronto, Nov. 30, 1855.

11-43

BELTING! BELTING!!

SUPERIOR leather belting, from 1 to 12 inches.

Lace Leather, Rivets, Patches, &c., at

R. LEWIS, & SON, 41 Yonge Street.

Toronto, Nov. 30, 1855.

11-41

MULEY MILL and Circular Saws

F. CLINTON'S and Rowland's Mill Saws.

Do. Muley, 7 to 12 ft. by 14.

Do. Circular Saws, 4 inch to 60.

Do. Gang Saws.

For Sale by R. LEWIS, & SON,

41 King St., Toronto.

Toronto, Nov. 30, 1855.

11-44

CASH FOR WHEAT.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to pay CASH

for any quantity of good

MERCHANTABLE WHEAT.

Oats, Peas, Potatoes, &c., delivered at his Store-

house or the Railway Station, Newmarket.

THOMAS NIXON.

Newmarket, Sept. 13, 1855.

11-32

H. CHANTLER & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

British and American Drugs.

CHEMICALS, Patent Medicines, Perfumery

C Paints, Oils, Colors, Varnish, Dye-Stuffs, &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared

LESLIE'S OLD STAND, KING-ST.

Toronto, June 13th, 1855.

11-35

SIMPSON & DUNSPAUGH.

No. 35, King Street East, Toronto,

Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRUGS MEDICINES CHEMICALS,

PAINTS, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Colors, Varnishes,

Brushes, Spirits Turpentine,

PATENT DRYER, ZINC PAINTS,

Artists' Materials, Essences, Patent Medicines,

Fancy Goods, Perfumery, &c.

Toronto, Oct. 11, 1855.

11-36

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Chartered by act of Parliament,

Capital 100,000.

House Office, Toronto,

I. C. GILMORE, President.

W. HENDERSON, Vice President.

J. C. BEATTY, DIRECTOR.

GEO. MITCHELL, SECRETARY.

ANGUS MORRISON, SOLICITOR.

ROBT. STANTON, Sec'y. & Treas'r.

The Subscriber has been duly appointed Agent

in Newmarket, for the above Company, and will

give personal attention to parties desirous of effecting

Insurance &c.

THOMAS NIXON.

Newmarket, Feb. 17, 1854.

11-2

W. MOSLEY.

Land Agent, Conveyancer, &c.

Aurora, Sept. 27th, 1855.

11-34

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will pay the highest price for any

Quantity of WHEAT delivered at the Aurora

Station, and will procure bags

W. MOSLEY.

Aurora, 25th May, 1855.

11-17

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers beg to announce to the public,

that they have leased the

CARPENTER'S SHOP.

Belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. James Bon-

sanko, in the Village of AURORA, nearly opposite

Mill Street, beautifully situated for a business place.

Apply to

GEORGE EAKIN,

Unionville.

Markham, Oct. 4th, 1855.

11-35

GOODS for the SEASON.

E. HUGHES,

NEW MARKET.

THANKS his Friends and the public for their

liberal support the past year and hopes by

attention to his business to merit and receive a

continuation of their patronage.

The very best stock and newest style of goods

have been Selected, believing that a good article is

always the Cheapest. He respectfully solicits an inspec-

tion of his stock of

DRY GOODS

Of Every variety. Furs, Boots and Shoes, Fruits

and Groceries, China, Glass, Crockery, Nails and

other Hardware, Putty, Paints, Oils and

Turpentine.

N. B.—E. H. has for sale the Briggs Cosmetic

Dr. Chantler's Fluid Wig and Azur Tuskish

Balm—for the Fair.

E. HUGHES.

Newmarket, Nov. 1st, 1855.